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BOOK NOTES

An Introduction to Social Psychology. By WILLIAM McDUGALL. Lond., Methuen and Co., 1920. 459 p.

This is the fourteenth edition of this author's most important work. He has tried to deal with a difficult branch of psychology in a way to make it intelligible to the cultivated reader and without implying any previous familiarity with psychological treatises on his part. There is considerable elaboration in Chapter 3 of a principle formerly enunciated, namely, that all emotion is the affective aspect of instinctive process. He combats the current view that imitation is to be ascribed to an instinct, elaborates his conception of sentiment in a somewhat new way, analyzes the principal complex emotions in the light of the conception of the principle laid down in an earlier chapter on instinct and instinctive process, and finally applies the results of his theories to the description of the organization of the life of emotion and impulse.

The Problem of the Nervous Child. By MRS. ELIDA EVANS. (With an Introduction by Dr. C. G. JUNG of Zurich.) N. Y., Dodd, Mead, 1920. 289 p.

After years of study of nervous children and parents by the psychoanalytic methods of Dr. Jung, the author here presents an account of the part played in the present life of the adult by mentally bad environment during childhood. The book has many practical illustrations of mistakes, and the cases showing how present nervous trouble in adults is directly traceable to childhood gives the work a certain interest for others than parents and teachers.

Lehrbuch der Logik. By TH. ZIEHEN. Bonn, A. Marcus and E. Weber, 1920. 845 p.

This comprehensive work is connected with the author's psychology and theory of knowledge but independent of them, as the work in pure logic should be. He deals first with the problem, then with the general theory of logic, with its relations to epistemology and psychology, the doctrine of judgment, and finally states his inferences and conclusions.

The Ground and Goal of Human Life. By CHARLES G. SHAW. N. Y., Univ. Press, 1919. 592 p.

The author here attempts a "treaty of peace" between the forces of individualism and those of social thought. In Book I, *The Ground of Life in Nature*, he deals with the self as thinker, the empirical ego, the surrender to naturalism; Part II of this first division discusses the struggle for the joy, worth, and truth of life. Book II treats of the *Goal of Life in Society*, including the transvaluation of self and society, the repudiation of sociality, etc. Book III, entitled *The Higher Synthesis*, takes up the question of the joy, worth, and truth of life in the world-whole.

Life Movements in Plants. By Sir J. C. BOSE. Calcutta, Bengal Govt. Press, 1919. 597 p.

This extremely able student of the physiology of plants here sums up his recent experiments, with considerable reference to those that have preceded. It is interesting to note that he has founded an Indian school of physiology, which is well subsidized and of which his country should be very proud. His ingenuity, originality, and independence of thought have enabled him to carry the subject of physiology of plants very distinctly beyond that which any of the many pioneers have attempted before.

Education in War and Peace. By STEWART PATON. N. Y., Paul B. Hoeber, 1920. 106 p.

Peace, no less than war, produces shell-shock, the symptoms of which interfere with individual efficiency, happiness, and social progress. This work calls attention to the urgent necessity of making adequate provision in our universities for training investigators competent to undertake the solution of the vital important educational problems now confronting civilization. The chapters are: Human Behavior in War and Peace, War and Education, and The Psychiatric Clinic and the Community.

A Beginner's History of Philosophy. By HERBERT ERNEST CUSHMAN. Bost., Houghton Mifflin, 1919. 407 p.

We have here Volume II, entitled "Modern Philosophy" (1453 to the present time). The author's work is intended as a textbook for sketch-courses in the history of philosophy and is written for the student rather than for the teacher. It is based on a background of geography and literary and political history, and its aim is to arrange and organize the material of the history of philosophy for the beginner. This volume begins with the causes of the decay of the civilization of the Middle Ages and ends with the philosophy of the nineteenth century.

Studies in Contemporary Metaphysics. By R. F. ALFRED HOERNLÉ. N. Y., Harcourt, Brace and Howe, 1920. 314 p.

These studies are described as "chips from a metaphysician's workshop" or "blocks hewn out experimentally in the effort after a systematic synthesis." They are like the painter's sketches or the sculptor's modelling in clay, which precede the finished work. The book consists of ten papers with a common animus but more or less independent of one another. He deals with the scientific method in philosophy, the philosophy of Nature, "doubting the reality of the world of sense," mechanism and vitalism, theories of mind, the self in self-consciousness, and religion and its philosophy.

The Intellectuals and the Wage Workers. By HERBERT ELLSWORTH CORY. N. Y., The Sunwise Turn, 1919. 273 p.

The chapters here are: Equality, Proletarianism, Religion, Criticism, History and Freedom, Liberty, The Class Struggle and Fraternity, and Education: A Program for the American University. It is dedicated to Carleton H. Parker, whose name suggests the spirit in which the author writes.

Spiritual Pluralism and Recent Philosophy.. By C. A. RICHARDSON. Cambridge, The Univ. Press, 1919. 335 p.

This work is dedicated to James Ward from the inspiration of whose teaching it derives its main theme. The author's purpose is to present and defend the theory that the texture of the Universe is through-and-through spiritual but he admits that he has been influenced by the Neo-Realists of America and by Bertrand Russell.

Pagan and Christian Creeds. By EDWARD CARPENTER. N. Y., Harcourt, Brace, and Howe, 1920. 319 p.

In this book the author of "Civilization: Its Cause and Cure" propounds a new theory concerning the origin of religious rites and ceremonies to prove that Pagan and Christian cults had the same source. He deals with the astronomical and magical aspects of the subject, the rites of initiation, redemption, sex-taboo, ritual dancing, legends of the Golden Age, the Eleusinian Mysteries, and the progress of Christian thought.

La Meccanica del Cervello. By LEONARDO BIANCHI. Rome, Bocca, 1920. 425 p.

This work sums up the extended investigations of the author on the mechanics of the cerebellum.

Aphasia and Associated Speech Problems. By MICHAEL OSNATO. N. Y., Paul B. Hoeber, 1920. 191 p.

This is a summary of the subject up to date.

COMMUNICATION—PSYCHOLOGICAL TERMINOLOGY

The Committee on Terminology of the American Psychological Association is taking up for examination terms in the fields of Sensation and Cognition. Psychologists interested in the precise use of terms are invited to assist the Committee in its work by calling the chairman's attention to—

(1) Psychological terms used with two or more different meanings (whether distinguished or not), and terms used indefinitely or ambiguously in contemporary writings.

(2) Pairs or groups of terms which lead to confusion when used interchangeably.

(3) Foreign terms needing definition or translation.

(4) Books and articles containing systematic lists of cognate terms, or discussions of ambiguous terms. (Full references desired.)

It is a matter of prime importance in any science to clear up double meanings and imperfect synonyms. The word *feeling* is used in standard psychological works with several different meanings. The words *intellect* and *intelligence* are used by some writers interchangeably, while others draw a sharp distinction between them. There are many instances in the literature of both kinds of confusion.

The Committee wishes to include a large number of such terms in its next report, either defining and distinguishing them or citing discussions in easily accessible sources. This list will not be confined to sensation and cognition, but will cover the entire field of psychology. Will readers of this magazine assist the Committee to make the list fairly complete?

HOWARD C. WARREN, Chairman,
Princeton University.